

ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS

英语介词实用研究

西安翻译学院基础部英语教研室 编著



西安电子科技大学出版社
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A GUIDE TO ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS

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内 容 简 介

本书共6章,主要围绕英语介词的使用展开,内容包括介词概述、常用介词基本用法、易混淆的介词区分、介词实用、介词练习及介词测验。附录中给出了介词测验的参考答案。

本书可供英语学习者和教学者参考和借鉴。

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编委名单

主 编 梁根顺

编 者 (以拼音为序)

陈竞春 郭小艳 李富国

林瑞娟 马佳瑛 仵桂荣

殷海霞 袁丽丽 张 娟

前言

学过英语或正在学习英语的朋友,大都有这种体会:在学习和工作中,最大的困难莫过于介词的应用。我们读的每篇文章,讲的每句话,写的每个句子,几乎都含有介词。练习不知做了多少次,语法书不知读了多少本,词典不知翻了多少遍,但总觉得难以掌握的还是介词,或是由动词、名词、形容词和介词构成的习语和搭配。这不仅因为介词多,用法活,而且因为介词在语法上往往没有一定的规律可循。例如:

介词+名词结构(如 on time, in time, in addition, by contrast, at present 等);

名词+介词结构(如 time for, belief in, passion for, answer to, concern about 等);

动词+介词结构(如 argue about, complain about, run after, compete against, glance at 等);

形容词+介词结构(如 curious about, certain about, delighted at, angry at, eager for 等);

动词+名词+介词结构(如 pay attention to, show respect for, have interest in 等);

动词+副词+介词结构(如 put up with, catch up with, zero in on, watch out for 等)。

诸如此类,恒河沙数。因此,英语介词被称为“万金油”,此话不无道理。

毫不夸张地说,学好了介词,就等于学好了三分之一的英语。要想学好英语介词,完全了解并能对英语介词短语(in addition)和短语介词(in addition to)运用自如,就必须在阅读中留意,在实践中重视,并体会它的不同含义和不同用法,同时,还必须对众多介词短语和短语介词加以分析对比,总结归类。

本书基于上述原则,根据编者在教学过程中所碰到的常用介词短语、短语介词和平日积累的一些教学笔记整理而成,力求从理论上阐述介词的一般用法。考虑到初学者在介词方面所遇到的困难,书中有大量习题、试题并附有参考答案,供英语学习者参考和借鉴。本书若能对读者在英语学习,尤其在掌握英语介词方面有所裨益,编者将感到莫大的欣慰。

编者绠短汲深,时间仓促,不当之处,望广大读者与同行不吝赐教。

西安翻译学院
基础部英语教研室
2016年8月

目 录

第一章 介词概述	1
1.1 什么是介词	1
1.2 介词虽小,作用无比	2
1.3 介词种类	5
1.4 介词功能	6
第二章 常用介词基本用法	8
第三章 易混淆的介词区分	62
第四章 介词实用	92
4.1 to be+介词+名词	92
4.2 to be+形容词+介词+名词	114
4.3 to be+名词+介词+名词	156
4.4 动词+名词+介词+名词	171
4.5 动词+介词+名词	216
4.6 动词+副词+介词+名词	311
第五章 介词练习	335
第六章 介词测验	351
6.1 填空	351
6.2 多项选择	370
6.3 语篇实践	376
附录 测验参考答案	385
跋	398

1.1 什么是介词

英语中有这样一类词，既可充当介词，又可充当副词，我们把它们叫做“功能词”或“小品词”。英语介词是在句中只起语法功能的小品词，其本身并没有什么意思，不能单独使用。但介词在英语语言中有着它特殊的地位。介词是一种媒介，它能和动词、名词、形容词搭配使用，连接句子中的某些成分，形成一种语法结构。例如：

- (1) a. The man who had a gun in his hand went up the hill.
- b. The man with a gun in his hand went up the hill.
- (2) a. He went to the laboratory to get his recorder.
- b. He went to the laboratory for his recorder.

类似这样的句子俯拾即是，不胜枚举。因此，学好介词、用好介词，在表达上会更简洁明快，一词中的，能起到画龙点睛之作用。

为了对介词有一个比较完整的了解，有必要从语法角度来区别它是一个介词还是一个副词。例如：

- (1) Red Star Over China is written by Edgar Snow. (by 是介词)
- (2) He went by without noticing me. (by 是副词)

介词短语(in addition)和短语介词(in addition to)的概念不尽相同。介词短语能单独使用，可以作表语、定语或状语，而短语介词不能单独使用，在句中亦不作任何成分。使用介词时，介词后面必定跟名词、动名词，或名词结构。一个介词短语或短语介词必定包含一个介词和一个名词。如果一个小品词看上去像介词，但它后边没有名词，那么这个小品词就不是介词，而是副词。

介词短语大致可分为两大类：

1. 动词和功能词可分开

例如：

They turned down my suggestion. (A)

They turned my suggestion down. (B)

如果用代词 it 代替 my suggestion, 代词 it 一定要放在动词与功能词之间。

They turned it down. (C)

而不能说

They turned down it. (D)

请看以下句子:

(1) Please knock me up at 6:30 tomorrow morning.

(2) A man held her up and took her money.

像这样能分开的动词+功能词的短语, 这个功能词是副词, 而不是介词。

2. 动词短语和宾语不可分开

例如: 可以说(像 A 那样的句子):

Look at the picture, please. (✓)

而不能说(像 B 那样句子):

Look the picture at, please. (✗)

如果用代词 it 代替 the picture 时, 不是把 it 放在 look 之后(像 C 那样的句子):

Look it at, please. (✗)

而要把代词 it 放在 at 之后(像 D 那样的句子):

Look at it, please. (✓)

尽管用了代词 it, 还是不能把动词 look at 拆开。像这样的短语, 动词和功能词不能分开, 此功能词(如上句中的 at)是介词, 而不是副词。请看下列句子:

(1) a. She is looking for her cat.

b. She is looking for it.

(2) a. We look down on the dishonest people.

b. We look down on them.

1.2 介词虽小, 作用无比

介词“活”, 这是众所周知的事实。介词和不同的名词组合, 和不同的动词搭配, 和不同的形容词连用, 都表示不同的意思。翻开词典我们不难发现, 一个介词并没有多少“活”的释义, 而且用词典里的某条释义来解释它在某句中的意思, 常常会文不对题。这就给英语学习带来了一定的困难。例如:

(1) He is not of age. 他未到法定年龄。

(2) Tom is very short with Mary today. 汤姆今天对玛丽很不耐烦。

介词是讲英语国家人的习惯用法。大多数介词都是一个音节的小词, 在句中几乎不重读, 一带而过。若在学习中不加注意, 特别是在交谈中, 在英语听力考试时, 或收听英语新闻时, 若听错一个词, 往往会造成误解, 甚至会闹出笑话来。例如:

(1) He is going to get off the bus at the next stop. 他下一站下车。

(2) He is going to get the bus off at the next stop. 他要把汽车卸在下一站。

英语里介词为数不多。有些介词从表面形式上看,其义一目了然。例如: on the desk; in the desk; near the desk; above the desk; under the desk; around the desk 等短语是很容易理解的。但同一个介词和不同的名词连用构成新的介词短语时,意思就不是那么容易理解了。例如: on second thoughts 和 on time; off hand 和 off course; before hand 和 at hand; under construction 和 under age; 等等。在这些短语里,介词已经是“面目全非”了。对于这样的短语,我们不能单从表面上来判断它的内在含义,万万不可望词生义。例如:

(1) a. He threw the ball to me. 他把球传给我。

b. He threw the ball at me. 他用球打我。

(2) a. Dick is getting along well with Mary. 迪克和玛丽相处得很好。

b. Dick is getting along well without Mary. 没有玛丽,迪克照样过得很好。

这就是几个意思完全相反的动词习语。诸如此类的动词和介词搭配构成的动词习语,如果不知道介词的用法及其意义,是很难学好的。介词方面的知识不全是从词典里得到的,而是从大量的练习和平时一点一滴的阅读体会中积累的。另外,同一个动词和不同的介词搭配使用,会构成意义截然不同的习语。让我们以“look”为例: look at、look to、look up to、look after、look like、look for、look into、look through、look down on、look forward to、look out for 等有 10 多个习惯用法。“秤砣虽小压千斤”,从以上的例句中可以看出:介词虽小,但却在句中起着举足轻重的作用。

练习 I: 指出下列句中画线部分是介词还是副词。

(1) Let me go with you to find out if the luggage has arrived.

(2) He was sent down the mountain to find out what the enemy was doing.

(3) Shall we look it up in the encyclopedia?

(4) The parade held up the traffic for nearly three hours.

(5) Look out! The bus is pulling off.

(6) Will you look through this for me and see if I've made any mistakes.

(7) Hold on a moment, please. I'll get a pencil to put your telephone number down.

(8) They took in an orphan last year.

(9) The plane took off smoothly.

(10) Is there a post office nearby?

(11) Let's wait a little while. The train isn't in yet.

(12) I'll let you have the book as soon as I'm through with it.

(13) You should let your readers know what these people are up to.

(14) Is there anything on tonight?

(15) Where are you off to?

练习 II: 用代词替换句中的画线部分并改写句子。

(1) We bar up the basement windows against the burglars.

- (2) They backed the trucks up as much as possible to make room for the other.
- (3) He banged into the car on the high street.
- (4) The traffic is very heavy, and has begun to block the streets up.
- (5) He broke the handle off.
- (6) She brightened up the room with some colorful curtains.
- (7) I want to brush up my Spanish before going abroad.
- (8) They caught out the boy cheating in the exam.
- (9) They decided to chain the prisoners down.
- (10) The navigators charted this area out and it's quite safe to sail in it.
- (11) She checked their names off as they went aboard the plane.
- (12) Dr. Norman Bethune met with many difficulties on his way to China.
- (13) We are looking forward to the party.
- (14) He is looking out for a new house.
- (15) I look to my parents when I need help.

参考答案

练习 I :

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| (1) 介词, 副词 | (2) 介词, 副词 | (3) 副词, 介词 |
| (4) 副词, 介词 | (5) 副词, 副词 | (6) 介词, 介词 |
| (7) 副词, 副词 | (8) 副词 | (9) 副词 |
| (10) 副词 | (11) 副词 | (12) 副词, 介词 |
| (13) 副词, 介词 | (14) 副词 | (15) 副词, 介词 |

练习 II :

- (1) We bar them up against the burglars.
- (2) They backed them up as much as possible to make room for the other.
- (3) He banged into it on the high street.
- (4) The traffic is very heavy, and has begun to block them up.
- (5) He broke it off.
- (6) She brightened it up with some colorful curtains.
- (7) I want to brush it up before going abroad.
- (8) They caught him out cheating in the exam.
- (9) They decided to chain them down.
- (10) The navigators charted it out and it's quite ease to sail in it.
- (11) She checked them off as they went aboard the plane.
- (12) Dr. Norman Bethune met with them on his way to China.
- (13) We are looking forward to it.
- (14) He is looking out for it.
- (15) I look to them when I need help.

1.3 介词种类

1. 单个介词

aboard	beyond	outside
about	but	over
above	by	past
across	despite	plus
after	down	round
against	during	since
along	except	through
alongside	for	throughout
amidst	from	till
among	in	to
amongst	inside	towards
around	into	under
as	like	underneath
at	minus	unlike
before	near	until
behind	of	up
below	off	upon
beneath	on	via
beside	onto	with
besides	opposite	within
between	out	

2. 二重介词

according to	back from	judging from
across from	because of	near to
ahead of	but for	next to
along with	close to	opposite to
apart from	down to	out of
as concerns	due to	over against
as for	except for	owing to
as from	far from	previous to
as regards	from out(of)	prior to
as to	instead of	regardless of
away from	irrespective of	relating to

thanks to
through with

together with
up till

up to

3. 三重介词

as compared with
at the back of
at the beginning of
at the cost of
at the expense of
by contrast with
by the end of
by way of
for the sake of
for want of
in accord with
in accordance with
in addition to
in agreement with

in back of
in comparison with
in contrast to
in front of
in preparation for
in regard of
in regard to
in respect to
in spite of
in the back of
in the beginning of
in the center of
in the event of
in the front of

in the middle of
in the midst of
in view of
on account of
on behalf of
on the left of
on the point of
on the right of
on top of
out of accord with
with a view to
with regard to
with respect to
without regard to

4. 分词充当介词

barring
excepting
following
pending
saving

concerning
excluding
given
regarding
touching

considering
failing
including
respecting

1.4 介词功能

1. 介词普通功能

1) 表示地点及方位

主要介词有 at、in、on、off、across、about、around、between、among、throughout、over、above、below、under、beneath、underneath、inside、outside、by、beside、near、against、behind、beyond、along、ahead of、in front of、in back of、next to、close to、far from、after、before 等。

2) 表示方向(动作和运动)

主要介词有 in、into、to、toward、out of、from、by、by way of、via、at、about、around、through、across、over、off、up、down、onto 等。

3) 表示时间

主要介词有 at、in、on、by、before、after、for、during、since、until、till、through、through、out、around、about、from... to、from... till(until)等

4) 表示方式、手段及动作的发出者

主要介词有 by、with、in、like、through、via 等。

5) 表示度量、数字及数量

主要介词有 of、in、by、to、out of 等。

6) 表示原因

主要介词有 due to、owing to、because of、thanks to、what with 等。

7) 表示正在进行

主要介词有 in、at、under、on 等。

8) 其它

主要介词有 as、like、to、between、of、in、for、with、along with、without、together with、instead of、besides、according to、along side 等。

2. 介词短语在句中的语法功能

1) 作表语

- a. He is in his forties. 他四十多岁了。
- b. They are at work now. 他们在工作。

2) 作定语

- a. The man with a hat on is a mechanic. 戴帽子的那个人是个机械师。
- b. I know the lady in red. 我认识穿红衣服的那位小姐。

3) 作时间状语

- a. I've been living in New York since 1960. 自 1960 年来, 我就一直住在纽约。
- b. My grandfather lived in Canada for over 60 years. 我祖父在加拿大生活了 60 多年。

4) 作地点状语

- a. We live in Room 334, Building 5. 我们住在五号楼, 334 号房间。
- b. She has just arrived at Victoria Station. 她刚到达维多利亚车站。

5) 作方式状语

- a. I like to travel by plane, because it's the fastest way. 我喜欢乘飞机旅行, 因为这是最快的方式。
- b. He came into the room with a pail of paint. 他手里提着一桶油漆进了房子。

6) 作复合结构

- a. Please make yourself at home. 不要客气, 就和在你家里一样。
- b. We found everything there in good order. 我们发现那儿的一切布置得井井有条。
- c. I didn't bother, for I saw them at work. 我看他们在工作, 就没有打扰他们。

2

第二章 常用介词基本用法

1. ABOARD=on board

在(车、船、飞机)上

They went aboard the plane. 他们登上了飞机。

The two girls went riding aboard a horse's back. 这两个女孩骑在马背上出游。

相关短语

aboard the plane 在飞机上

aboard the train 在火车上

aboard the ship 在轮船上

aboard the yacht 在游艇上

2. ABOUT

关于；涉及；对于；在……方面

Don't tell others about it. It is between you and me. 不许外传，这是咱俩的事。

The film was about their romance. 这部电影是关于他们的罗曼史的。

[时间上]在……前后；在……左右

It was about ten when I finished my homework. 我做完作业时已经快十点了。

She is about my height. 她和我的个子差不多。

在……周围；围绕着；在……各处

He rubbed his eyes and looked about him. 他揉了揉眼睛，看看四周。

My dream is to travel about the world. 我的梦想是环游世界。

[空间上]在……附近

There is a dog about the house. 房子附近有只狗。

He lives somewhere about here. 他就住在这附近。

在……身边；在……身上

I haven't any money about me. 我身上没有钱。

He always has his wits about him. 他一向不失机智。

从事于

What the hell are you about? 你究竟想干什么？

He always hurries about his work. 他总是急急忙忙干工作。

刚要；正准备

We are about to leave. 我们正打算离开。

He seems about taking steps. 看来，他准备采取步骤了。

[用于某些成语]

— When shall we meet again? ——我们什么时候再碰头？

— How about Friday? ——星期五怎么样？

What are you about? 你在干什么？

相关短语

What about...? ……如何？

How about...? ……怎么样？……怎么办？

about face 向后转；(态度、意见)大改变

3. ABOVE

在(或向)上；在顶上；较高处；在……上方

A nice landscape is above the window. 窗户上方有一幅优美的风景画。

The lights are above our heads. 电灯悬挂在我们头顶上。

超乎……之所及；不受……之影响

He was above reproach. 他无可责难。

This book is just above me. 我看不懂这本书。

[在数量等方面]多于；[在尺码、程度等方面]大于

This stamp is above price. 这是一张无价之邮票。

This jacket costs above \$10. 这件夹克衫超过10美元。

[在级别等方面]高于；[在价值、待遇、重要性等方面]优于

A miser loves gold above his life. 守财奴爱财胜其生命。

She married above her. 她嫁给了社会地位比她高的人。

不屑于

He is above doing such stupid things. 他不至于干出这么蠢的事情。

As a manager, she is above asking her staff for advice. 身为经理，她不屑于向下属请教。

在……那边；从……向前

Walking along the road above the village, you can see the newly-built department store. 沿着村子那边的公路往前走，你可以看见新建的购物商场。

从……往上游

Oxford is above Henley on the Thames. 牛津与亨雷比，在泰晤士河更上游处。

除去；在……之外

Above the expenditure, you have to pay ten-percent commission. 除去花销，你必须支付百分之十的佣金。

相关短语

above all 首先; 最重要的是

above criticism 无可批评

above one's head 不可理解

above praise 赞美不尽

above reproach 无可指责

above the average 超过一般水平

above oneself 兴高采烈

above board 光明正大

above everything 比……都重要

above one's income(means) 入不敷出

above price 价值连城

above suspicion 无需怀疑

above the rest 尤其; 特别

4. ACROSS

在……对面; 在……的另一边

The tailor's is across the street. 街对面就是缝纫部。

He shouted to me from across the room. 他从房间的另一边向我喊。

穿过……; 越过……; 经历过……

Can you guide the blind man across the street? 你能领这位盲人过马路吗?

We roamed across the fields. 我们漫步越过田野。

与……相交叉

Her upper teeth worked across his lower lip. 她的上牙使劲咬着下唇。

He sat with his arm across his chest. 他两臂在胸前交叉坐着。

在全部……; 在整个……

This TV series is popular across five continents. 这部电视系列片在五大洲广受欢迎。

从(某物)的一边向另一边伸展

The bridge across a river was finally built. 这座跨河大桥最终建成了。

Draw a line across the piece of wallpaper and cut it along the line. 在这张墙纸上画一条横线, 再沿线裁掉墙纸。

遇到

We came across our friends in the park last Sunday. 上个星期天, 我们在公园里遇到了几位朋友。

I came across some hard words today. 我今天碰到了几个难解的词。

5. AFTER

追求; 追赶

She is closely after fashion. 她紧追时髦。

What are you after? 你在追求什么?

[表示时间]在……之后; 比……更晚

We will go to see a movie after lunch. 午饭后我们要去看电影。

Our school will hold a sports meet the week after next. 我们学校下下星期要开运动会。

[表示位置, 顺序, 地位, 重要性]在……后面; 次于……

Jack shut the door after him when he went out. 杰克出去时随手把门关上了。

You come after me in line. 你排在我后面。

[用于连接并列的两项, 表示接续](一个)接(一个)

If you want to get a gold medal, you must beat your opponents one after another. 你要想得金牌, 就得打败一个又一个竞争对手。

He toiled day after day without saying a word of complaint. 他日日辛苦而无怨言。

由于; 鉴于; 既然

After what had happened, he would no longer trust you. 鉴于发生的事情, 他不会再相信你了。

After what he did to my family, I hate him. 由于他对我家的所作所为, 我恨他。

虽然; 尽管

After my hard work, I didn't work out the problems. 虽然我做了很多努力, 但是这些问题还是没能解决。

After I apologized, he still ignored me. 尽管我道了歉, 他仍然不理我。

依照; 按照

Please make some sentences after the model. 请仿照例句造句。

This is a painting after Leonardo Da Vinci. 这是一幅模仿达·芬奇的画。

与……相一致

His way is not after our expectation. 他的方式不合乎我们的期望。

(用于成语)

I will look after the luggage. 我来照看行李。

If you run after two hares, you will catch neither. 两头想抓, 两头滑脱。

相关短语

after a while 过了一会儿

after fashion 追求时尚

after school 放学后

day after day 日复一日; 一天天地

year after year 年复一年

after all 到底; 究竟; 毕竟

after hours 下班后

after work 下班后

one after another 一个又一个地

after service 售后服务

6. AGAINST

倚在; 紧靠着; 紧贴着

The ladder is against the wall. 梯子靠墙放着。

Badly hurt, she had to lean against the wall. 她伤势很严重, 只能靠在墙上。

反对; 违反

Are you for or against this suggestion? 对于他的建议, 你是赞成还是反对?

Tom is against the plan. 汤姆反对这项计划。

以……为背景; 和……对照; 以……衬托

He laughed, his teeth bright against his dark skin. 他笑了, 黝黑的皮肤反衬出洁白的